THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER:

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1166.] WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1803. [VOLUME XVIII.

TUITION.

THE subscriber will establish a *SCHOOL* for the ensuing year, in the county of Goochland, on the land of Mr. John Perkins, in the vicinage of General G. Guerrant, and John Shelton and George Fleming, esquires; where will be taught Latin, English Grammar, Writing and Arithmetic; terms for Latin Scholars £7 10, for English £4 10—Students may be accommodated with board, &c. convenient to the school;—Session will commence the 18th of January, and end the 15th of December next.

Benjamin Campbell.

Goochland, December 2, 1803.

TO BE SOLD,

Before the Eagle Tavern, in this city, at 12 o'clock, on Monday the 2d of January next, at public auction, seven likely

SLAVES,

BELONGING to the estate of the late LEWIS BURWELL, Esq. deceased, consisting of four good BLACKSMITHS and a GARDENER, men—a Lad about 18 or 19 years old, accustomed to the care of horses, and active desultory employment, and a Girl about 13. Twelve months credit will be allowed, on bonds, to carry interest from the date, if not punctually paid, with good security residing not very distant from hence. By Mr. Burwell's will, the House and Lots where he resided in this city;—also the Lands of which he died possessed, in the counties of Culpeper and Mecklenburg, are to be sold, and will be more particularly described in a future advertisement: In the mean time, applications of those inclined to purchase will be attended to.

All persons having claims against the said estate are hereby requested to present them to

E. Carrington,
Acting Executor.

Richmond, December 1st, 1803. tds.

By virtue of a decree of the High

Court of Chancery, will be exposed to sale, to the highest bidder, on twelve months credit, at the Blacksmith's shop near Thomas Gardner's, in the upper end of Louisa county, on Saturday the 31st day of December next, the

TRACT OF LAND,

ADJOINING the lands of the said Gardner, the property of John Tabb, dec. being the tract of land which was purchased by the said Tabb of Bartholomew Dandrige—by

The Commissioners.

November 28th, 1803.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of MATTHEW ANDERSON, deceased late of the city of Williamsburg, are desired to make them known; and all those who are indebted, to make immediate payment to the subscriber, as indulgence cannot be given.

Robert Anderson,
Attorney in fact for S. and R. Anderson, executrixes of Matthew Anderson, dec.

Williamsburg, December 2d, 1803. epaw.

Seventy Negroes for Sale.

On Tuesday the 20th of Dec. next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, WILL BE SOLD, at the late dwelling-house of Mr. John Hampton, deceased, of Caroline county, agreeable to his last will and testament, between

Sixty and Seventy likely Virginia born

SLAVES,

CONSISTING OF

MEN, WOMEN, BOYS and GIRLS—

Also the crops of

Corn, Fodder and Tobacco.

A QUANTITY OF FLOORING PLANK.

TOGETHER with a number of other valuable articles too tedious to enumerate in an advertisement. Credit until 1st January, 1805, on all sums above ten dollars, the purchaser to give bond with approved security. All those indebted to the said deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment; and those to whom the estate may be indebted, will exhibit their claims on the day of sale, properly authenticated, to

Samuel Coleman,
John Coleman,
Wm. Burruss,
} Ex'ors of John Hampton, dec'd.

Caroline, Sept. 16th, 1803. 4t

N. B. Six per cent. will be allowed for cash.

The following productions of Thomas Bayley *and* John Cooper,* *which appeared in the Virginia Gazette of the 29th October last, will, I am sure, be of themselves a sufficient apology for my thus intruding on the attention of the Public.*

On Saturday the 23d of April last, Mr Miles King called on me, and requested me to go into Colonel Westwood's house, as he wanted to speak with me. I went in with Mr King, where I found Mr William Allen, of the Mill, and after being in the house, Mr King called in Mr William Kerby, from the street. Mr King then observed to me, that he had paid money for me while I was absent at sea, and that he wished me to sign a paper, which he produced and put on a table. I then asked Mr King what kind of paper it was; and he answered, a Deed, dated the 8th of January, 1803, for a tract of land called Fort Fields, lying at the mouth of Hampton river, and another small tract of land lying near Fort Fields; which tracts of land I had sold to Mr John Cooper, and acknowledged a deed for the same in Elizabeth City Court, bearing date January the 28th, 1803, and which Mr King perfectly knew, as he was present when the deed was acknowledged by me in Court. I refused to sign the deed, observing that I should be a damned rascal to do such a thing. Mr. King observed that I could do it with great propriety, and offered me forty dollars in cash, and a bond of Mr James Burk's for twenty odd pounds, and another small bond of Mr Hick's, and said he would pay me two hundred pounds on court day; and that there was Mr Allen and Mr Kirby, as witnesses. I continued to refuse signing the deed. Mr Allen then observed I could do it, and that he had done such things often; and Mr Kirby observed, that I was a damned fool if I did dot sign it. I then came out of Colonel Westwood's house, and as I was leaving the house, Mr King followed me, and requested me that I would say nothing about the matter; and coming to me in the street, said, if I did not like to have witnesses to the deed, he would pay my expences to the District Court, where I could acknowledge it, and then no person here would know any thing about it; and observed he would always be my best friend, and I should never want. I then finally told Mr King I would do no such villainous thing, and made it immediately public.

Thomas Bayley.

May the 4th, 1803.

Sworn to before,

Charles Jennings,
J. Peace for the county of Elizabeth City

The above affidavit I have thought proper to publish, in order to secure the right of the lands purchased of Mr Thomas Bayley, as I believe, in this commonwealth, no purchaser of lands is secure in the title until the expiration of eight months from the date of the deed—not that I have any fears of Mr Bailey's want of integrity, but he being sometimes unfortunately subject to drink to an excess, might be prevailed upon to sign an anti-dated deed, without knowing what he did.

My conduct has ever been friendly to Mr Miles King,† even to lending him some hundreds of pound (to save his credit, as he informed me, at the Bank of Norfolk) a short time too before he made this unjustifiable attempt upon Mr Bailey in order to deprive me of property which he knew had been fairly purchased and paid for.

But if I had attended to the general execration of the widows and poor fatherless children in this county against this man, I might have concluded that I had no right to expect to share a better fate. I do not know that Mr King has robbed every dead man's estate for more than twenty years past in this county, and by this means to bring on his head the curses of every weeping widow and helpless orphan: But I think the above affidavit will afford strong inducements, even to the most incredulous, to believe, that such a report is not without foundation; nor shall I either admit or deny that Mr Jack Moore was right when he accused Mr King of *******, and that he would prove it. But I have no doubt that Mr King's general character is such, that the above affidavit will induce almost every man in this county, even on their oaths, to say, that they believe the accusation to be just—(Mr. Allen of the Mills and Mr. Kerby excepted.)

John Cooper.

Coley's, near Hampton,
May 4th, 1803.

† *At present a resident and an Alderman of the borough of Norfolk.*

As I do not subscribe to a Richmond paper, some time had elapsed before I was made acquainted with the above publications, and then it was doubted by many of my friends, whether I ought to notice so scurrilous, ill-founded and wicked an attempt to injure me; but yielding at last to the opinion, that, by many, silence would be construed into a consciousness of guilt, I claim the indulgence of those who may have read the above, to listen to the other side of the question, which in a few words, and with truth I will state. On the 29th September, 1801, I entered into an agreement, in writing, with Thomas Bayley, for the purchase of Fort Field plantation, in the following words, to wit:

I Thomas Bayley, of Elizabeth City county, hath this day sold Miles King, all the tract of land at Fort Fields, after deducting thirty acres sold Joshua King (and the wood land also sold) for which the said King is to pay four hundred pounds in the following manner, that is to say, to Mr. Thomas Jones the balance due him, and to pay the said Thomas Bayley fifty pounds cash by court day, when a good title is to be made, and deduct what the said Bayley owes Miles King, and the ballance to be paid in good bonds on demand. I oblige myself to make a good clear title to the said land, this 29th September, 1801.

Thomas Bayley.

Witness,
John Barbe, Sen.
Charles King.

This was done principally with a view to secure to myself the money he was indebted to me. Bayley quitted this country and did not return until January, 1803; the first time I saw him on his arrival I mentioned to him that it was proper he should make a deed for the lands, which he said he would do, and in April last tendered him a deed for his signature at Col. Westwood's house, and what passed on that occasion the annexed certificates will fully explain; and I trust that every impartial and candid person will say, that if there has been any injustice in the transaction with Bayley, it has been on his part, by refusing to comply with his solemn contract, and to drive me to a course of law to recover from him what long since should have been discharged by him; and it will also shew that Bayley's statement of my conduct at Colonel Westwood's is not founded on fact; and after the above obligation made to me, the world will determine whether it was *honest* in Bayley to convey Fort Field to John Cooper, and will also say, what *virtue* shall be ascribed to Cooper, for his accepting a conveyance of property, which he knew was in my possession, and I had a prior right, of which knowledge his letter to me is sufficient testimony; it will be observed that my bargain with Bayley was in September, 1801, at a time when John Cooper was not in this country, and how that bargain of my endeavors to obtain justice from Bayley, by asking for a deed for the land I had purchased, can be deemed an act to deprive Cooper of property which I knew he had fairly purchased and paid for, (which appears he did not purchase until January, 1803) is a circumstance that will require more sagacity and invention than I fear Cooper possesses, to determine. I can with justice and truth retort his own words on him, for as he knew of my purchase, I can safely say, that *deliberately, with a knowledge of my right, he continued to deprive me of property*, which he KNEW I had fairly purchased, and had possession of, by having an Overseer, Negroes, and Stock on the lands. At the time the deed to him was recorded, I mentioned that it was of no value, for that he was a purchaser *with notice* of my title, therefore the recording it would not injure my right, as I had brought a suit in Chancery to compel a specific performance, wherein, for discovery, I made Cooper a defendant, and have no apprehensions for the event of the issue. I did not resort to *abuse*, for it might be an error in judgment in Cooper, as I believed him to be a better *Privateersman* than a *Lawyer*. With respect to Cooper's kindness to me in lending me some money, I have a thankful remembrance of it; but whilst he was boasting of his friendship, he ought to have been so honest as to mention that I repaid him his money in due time, with interest. To lend or to borrow, I shall never be ashamed; but if Mr. Cooper thinks that in consequence of a loan, I was to relinquish my just right to a tract of land worth 400 *l.* he will impose me on the world for an unjust man to my family, and a great dupe to his artifice and pretended friendship. Perhaps Mr. Cooper may think to better his title by a *Libel* on me; if he does, his judgment hangs on a very slight thread. As the retort courteous, would not be the means to obtain justice, I shall not descend to the low and pitiful art of abuse; but as the laws of my country are open for redress, to them I shall resort, when I have no fear that Cooper will be taught to curb his malignant spirit, and he brought to a sense of his folly. With my friends, and with the public at large, his design will be viewed with indignation, and although the approbation of every one is very desirable, yet if I should want the good opinion of Bayley and Cooper, I have the consolation that their names would not do me honor, or injure me in the estimation of society. With the following certificates I take leave to submit myself to an impartial and candid public.

Miles King.

Norfolk, November 22, 1803.

I DO certify, that some time in April, 1803, I was in the house of Col. Westwood, in Hampton, with Mr. William Kerby; Mr. King told Thomas Bayley, that he had drawn the deed he had requested him in conformity to the bargain he had made with him, for the land called Fort Fields; the said Bayley did before me acknowledge he had sold the said land agreeable to the deed then produced by the said King, and also that the said Bayley acknowledged that he had received of Miles King in part for the land, 197 l. 12s. Mr. King then told Bayley he was ready to pay him the balance, upon his signing the deed; Bayley replied, that he had been advised by a lawyer that he could sell the land again, and that he had sold it to John Cooper for 450 l. Mr. King told Bayley the deed to Cooper was good for nothing, and that as he purchased the land first, and had brought suit to recover the land, he ought to put the said King on an equal footing with Cooper; that as he had sold the land twice he ought to give two deeds. Mr. King never offered him more than forty dollars, which was about the amount of Mr. Burke's bond, and that he would pay him the balance agreeable to contract, not doubting but his title was better than any he had, or could give Cooper. I did tell Thomas Bayley, that as he had sold Mr. King the land, and acknowledged he had received near half the amount, he ought to give him a deed. And Bayley is wrong when he says, I told him that I had sold land and done it often, for I never sold but one piece of land, and I never gave but one deed for it. The said Bayley informed Mr. King when he left the house, he would consider of signing the deed, and Mr. King told him, the said Bayley, to go and consult his friends on the matter, not doubting that if he made a true statement of facts, they would advise him to sign the deed. I do declare that Mr. King never mentioned one word of being at the expence of sending him, the said Bayley, to Williamsburg, to acknowledge the deed, or to keep it secret; on the contrary desired him to go and consult his friends. I have been well acquainted with Mr. King for upwards of twenty years, and I have dealt with him for goods out of his store to the amount of several hundred pounds, and that he was the principal merchant for many years in Hampton, and had most of the custom; and that I have settled many long and heavy accounts, and always found his accounts fair and just; and that I know of my own knowledge, that Mr. King has purchased vessel loads of corn and flour, and furnished the inhabitants of Hampton and Elizabeth City county, particularly the widows and orphans, who, I know, many would have suffered had it not been for his humanity; and that he has paid many thousand of pounds for the taxes due from the inhabitants of this county, a great part for the widows and orphans. If any persons find fault of Mr. King's conduct, it must be those who he has lent money to, and now calls on them for his long standing debts.

William Allen.

Elizabeth City county, to wit:
The above writing was sworn to before me, this 4th day of November, 1803.

Charles Jennings.

I DO certify, that some time in April, 1803, I was in the house of Worlich Westwood, Esq in Hampton, where Mr. Miles King happened to be. Mr. King saw Thomas Bayley passing the door, and observed he wished to speak to him, and called him in the house. Mr. King then informed Mr. Bayley he had drawn the Deed agreeable to his request, and agreeable to the bargain he made with him for a piece of land called Fort Fields; this Bayley did acknowledge before me, that he had sold the said land agreeable to the Deed then produced by the said King; and also he, he the said Bayley, acknowledged that he had received of the said Miles King, one hundred and ninety odd pounds, in part there of said land. Mr. King then informed Bayley he was ready to pay him the balance upon his signing the Deed. Bayley's reply was, that he had been advised by a Lawyer that he could sell the land again, and that he had sold to Captain John Cooper for 450l. Mr. King informed Bayley the Deed to Cooper was good for nothing, and that he had purchased the land first, and he had brought suit to recover the land, he therefore ought to put him, the said King, upon an equal footing with Mr. Cooper; that he had sold the land twice, he ought to make two deeds.—Mr. King did offer him more than forty dollars in my presence, which was the amount of Mr. Burke's bond, and that he would pay him the balance agreeable to contract, not doubting but his title was better than any he could make to Cooper; he observed he would think of it; Mr. King desired him to go and consult some of his friends; and as to secrecy I never heard any such thing hinted. Some time in the year 1783, Mr. King applied to Mr Thomas Kerby, who was my guardian, to let me live with him in his store in Hampton, which he readily consented to. I began my apprenticeship with him in that year, and continued to live with him until the year 1793, when I began business for myself.—During the time I lived with Mr. King he was the principal merchant in Hampton, and for many years had most of the custom of the town and country.—I kept his books for several years, and assisted him in transacting his business, and had the whole management of his store in his absence; that his dealings was large with the inhabitants; he supplied most of them with goods out of his store, and laid out large sums of money in the purchase of corn and flour for the inhabitants; and to my knowledge purchased several loads of corn, and credited the inhabitants for it; at the same time that I myself paid for it out of his money, otherwise there was many men of property, not only widows and orphans, might have been at a very great inconveniency in obtaining that article, which cannot be dispensed with. I have known him for many years to pay the taxes of his customers, and particularly the widows and orphans, and in my opinion there is much money due him on that score. I have been at the settlement of many accounts of Mr. King's and his customers to very large amounts, and in all his dealings and settlements, his accounts were fair and just; and in the course of my living with him, I never knew or saw a dishonorable act of him, or any thing unworthy the character of the Merchant or Gentleman; and those persons who wish to injure him in the good opinion of his countrymen, are such as he has done much for, or who he has called on for his long standing debts. I have often told Mr. King he was too indulgent to some of his customers, and when pay day arrived, in lieu of thanks he would get abused.

William Kerby.

Elizabeth City county, to wit:
The within writing was sworn to before me, this 4th day of November, 1803.

Charles Jennings.

I CHARLES JENNINGS, of Elizabeth City county, and town of Hampton, aged 53 years, do certify, that I have been well acquainted with Mr. Miles King for thirty odd years, that I have lived in the same town with him; that he kept the largest and best supply of goods for his customers of any Merchant in Hampton; for many years he dealt very largely, and trusted all the people of the county, both rich and poor, and many whom I thought little chance for payment. I have had dealings with Mr. King from the time I was master of a family until he declined business; that I have settled many long and large accounts with him, and found his accounts to be fair and just; that to my knowledge he has laid out some thousands of pounds for corn and flour, and trusted the inhabitants both rich and poor, for the same; and I am certain many must have suffered had they not have received his friendship; as to the widows and orphans I always found him to be their only friend, as I knew of no other person in the county that would advance one shilling for them when in need but himself; and I know they must have suffered had he not have supplied them in their distresses. Mr. King has been a magistrate for this county for a number of years, and never heard any person disapprove of his judgment; he has likewise represented this county in the General Assembly of Virginia, for a number of years, with almost an unanimous voice, and I never heard any person complain of his judgment. I never heard any person complain of Mr. King until he began to call for his long standing debts, and then they began to murmur; I have heard some declare, when I was Sheriff of the county, and had judgment against them for a debt due Mr. King, that they never gave such a bond. I told them if Mr King was guilty of such an act I should be glad to know it, as I would expose him. I carried the man to Mr. King and told him what the man had said; he said if he did not produce the bond he should not pay the money. Mr King produced the bond and the man acknowledged the debt, as it had been outstanding sixteen years.

Charles Jennings,
One of the magistrates for the above county,
Elizabeth City County,
Nov. 5, 1803, *the above was sworn to before*

Worlich Westwood.

I GEORGE BOOKER, of Elizabeth City county, aged about 55 years, do certify, that I have been well acquainted with Mr. Miles King ever since the year 1768; that I have dealt with him for thirty years, and settled many long and large accounts, and that I have always found his accounts fair and just; and we have always settled to my satisfaction. I have been Sheriff for several years in the aforesaid county, when Mr. King for several years paid large sums for the taxes for the inhabitants of the county, particularly the widows and orphans; that he often assisted the people in general, in paying off executions when I was Sheriff; I have known him to lay out large sums of money for corn and flour when it was scarce in the county, and let it to the inhabitants in general at first cost. I have acted with him as a magistrate and Member of the Assembly for many years, & he always acted with propriety; he has been Vestry-Man of the Parish of the aforesaid county for nearly 30 years, & when the poor was in want of necessaries he always supplied them, and waited till the money was procured by the Collector.

Given under my hand this 14th day of Nov. 1803.

George Booker.

I JAMES LATIMER, of Elizabeth City county, aged about 53 years, do certify, that I have been intimately acquainted with Mr. Miles King for 35 years and have dealt at his store for upwards of 30 years

to a very large amount, that I have settled many large accounts with him, and I never settled accounts with more satisfaction; I have always found him liberal and friendly to the rich and poor, and no person readier than him to assist the widows an orphans of this county; that he has laid out large sums of money for corn, and furnished the poor at the first cost, particularly the widows and orphans.

Given under my hand this 15th day of Nov. 1803.

James Latimer.

NORFOLK, December 8.

Yesterday arrived the fast sailing ship *Shepherdess*, Captain WILLS, in 42 days from London.—A passenger politely favored us with papers to the 22d of October, five days later than those received by captain Lusk. They are, as usual, very barren. The Morning post of the 21st, says:—"An embargo was yesterday laid, at the Custom-house, on all vessels bound to Spain and Portugal, and orders to the same effect have been sent from the Admiralty to the several ports of the United Kingdom." And the Oracle (another London pape.) of the 22d, contradicts the above, as follows:—Notwithstanding the unqualified pledge yesterday by several of the papers, of an *embargo* on all ships bound to *Spain* and *Portugal*, we can assure the public, that at a late hour last night Lord St. Vincent stated that there WAS NO TRUTH IN THE REPORT! So much for the veracity of those Prints that pretend to give the *news from the authority of Government!!!*

Notwithstanding the above contradictory accounts, we have it from a gentleman of veracity, who came passenger in the Shepherdess, and who was in London on the 24th, that an *embargo* was actually laid, and the Proclamation was to appear in the Gazette of that evening.—The following was posted up at Lloyd's—"*All vessels bound to Spain and Portugal are prohibited from clearing out at the Custom-House until further orders.*

LONDON, October 22.

We stated yesterday that a report prevailed in the city on Thursday, that the French soldiers had refused to embark in the gun-boats, and that several of the generals had declared against the expedition to invade England. It certainly made a favorable impression upon the funds, and with every allowance for the credulity of the Stock Exchange, we may therefore presume there was some plausible ground for it. We have been since able to trace it to a variety of letters received from Margate, several of which we have seen. One of them states, that Lord Keith had positively declared on Thursday, that he had received three expresses from France, announcing that Bonaparte had given orders that no more gun-boats should be launched for the expedition against England; that they were found not to answer, and that the soldiers had refused to embark, observing that they were only fit for coffins. That Lord Keith has expressed himself to this effect we have no doubt; but of the sources from whence his Lordship's information was derived, we are totally ignorant, and consequently cannot appreciate what credit is due them. We do indeed doubt the sufficiency of the French gun-boats for their avowed purpose; but we do believe the prospect of plunder had so completely dazzled the eye of the French soldiers, as to make them blind to their danger. That the invasion will be attempted we are convinced; and we have also reason to believe, that Government are in full possession of the plan, as conceived by the French for that purpose. According to it, an attempt will be made on England, and also on Scotland; but it is believed that they will be only diversions to favour and facilitate the grand effort, which is to be made by the main force of the enemy upon Ireland.

Gen. Jourdan is appointed to the command of all the troops destined to sail from Holland in the expedition against Great-Britain. The preparations in that country are stated to be amazingly active. About 100 merchant vessels have been already taken up in Belgium for this purpose.

The Earl of Moira is appointed Commander in Chief of his Majesty's forces in Scotland. His Lordship will set off, in a few days, to take upon him the command of that kingdom.

A Proclamation has been issued, and a reward offered by the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland, for the apprehension of the following persons, charged with being guilty of High Treason.

William Dowdall, of the city of Dublin, gentleman; John Allen, of the city of Dublin, woollen-draper; Wm. Hamilton, of Enniskillen, in the county of Fermanagh, gentleman; Michael Quigly, of Ratecosley, in the county of Kildare, bricklayer; Owen Lyons, of Maynooth, in the county of Kildare, shoe-maker; Thomas Kerughan, of Crew hill, in the county of Kildare, farmer; Nicholas Stafford, of Jame's street, in the city of Dublin, baker; Tho. Frayne, of Bosten, in the county of Kildare, farmer: Tho. Wylde, of Cork street, in the liberties of the city of Dublin, cotton manufacturer; and John Mahon, of Cork street, in the said liberties of the city of Dublin, man servant.

LAND FOR SALE.

Pursuant to a decree of King and Queen county court, the LAND on which the late col. Philip Taliaferro resided,

WILL BE EXPOSED TO SALE,

ON the premises, for ready money, on Friday, the 20th day of January next, if fair, if not, on the next fair day.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

December 13, 1803.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

J. Ogilvie's Discourses.

THE subscribers to the four Discourses, which J. Ogilvie proposes to deliver during the session of the Legislature, are respectfully informed, that the first will be delivered, in the Capitol, on Friday evening, at half after 5 o'clock.

P. S. No charge will be made for the admission of Ladies; J. O. will feel himself honored by their company during the delivery of his Discourses.

N. B Occasional visitors will be furnished by the door-keeper with tickets of admission, by paying 3s. for each ticket.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1803.

☞ *ALL persons in arrear to the Printer of this paper, for subscription and for the publication of advertisements, are respectfully solicited to make payment of their respective balances by the 31st of the present month.*

Those gentlemen who have been so friendly as to receive accounts for the purpose of collecting, will be so obliging as to transmit the sums collected, accompanied with the accounts that have not been discharged, at or before the above mentioned period.

RICHMOND PRICE CURRENT.

(Corrected Weekly.)

Tobacco, new, 36*s*	*to* 42*s*; old, 40*s*	to 45*s* Cash.
Wheat,	6*s*6	to 7*s*6 *do.*
Flour, Fine, from old wheat,	33*s*	*do.*
Do. Sup. ditto.	30*s*	*do.*
Do. do. from new wheat,	42*s*	*do*
Corn,	new, 15*s*; old, 17*s*0	*do.*
Hemp, Clean,	45*l*	to 50*l* *do.*
Iron,	33*l*	*do.*
Whiskey,	3*s*6*d*	*do.*
Bacon,	8*d*	*do.*

—MARRIED—

On Saturday evening last, WILLIAM MARSHALL, Esq. of this city, to Miss POLLY MACON, of Hanover.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Bourdeaux to his friend in Charleston, dated Oct. 2, 1803.

"I am no politician, but I believe both England and France would prefer to have peace, particularly the latter. I believe the Corsican's coffers are very low—800,000 men under arms, commerce ruined, manufactures idle, St. Domingo lost, is truly a distressing picture. I shall not therefore be surprised to see heavy, heavy taxes. As for the invasion, as we say, all talk, but little doing. For want of money, they are obliged to proceed slowly."

REPORT.

The committee appointed to execute the several acts of congress to provide more effectually for the settlements of the accounts between the United States and the individual states, report, that there is due, including interest, to the 31st day of Dec. 1789, to the state of

New Hampshire,	75,055
Massachusetts,	1,248,801
Rhode-Island,	299,511
Connecticut,	519,121
New-Jersey,	49,030
South-Carolina,	1,205,978
Georgia,	19,988

And there is due, including interest, to the 3d day of December, 1789, from the state of

New-York,	2,074,846
Pennsylvania,	76,739
Delaware,	612,428
Maryland,	151,640
Virginia,	100,870
North-Carolina,	501,082

Which several sums they, by virtue of the authority to them delegated, declare to be the final and conclusive balances due to and from the several states.

By the Duke of Comberland British Packet, captain Lawrance, from Falmouth, the editors of the New York Gazette have received London papers to the 9th of October.

The Imperial Parliament of England was to meet for the dispatch of business on the 17th of October.

The invasion of England was expected to take place within a fortnight. In consequence of Mr. Pitt having declared it as his opinion, that the French would land the first dark night, the fashionable inhabitants of Margate packed up in a violent hurry to leave the town.

Private advices from France, stated, that Bonaparte, for the purpose of reconciling the European powers in his projected conquest of England, had purposed to partition Great Britain and her colonies between France, Austria, Russia and Prussia. The accounts state, that the invading armies are thus organized: The right wing is in Holland and Hanover, under the command of generals Victor and Mortier; the centre is in France, and extends from Antwerp to Bayonne, under the chief command of Bonaparte, having under him three commanders in chief, Soult, Lecourbe and Angereau, besides an army of reserve assembling at Amiens, under the temporary command of lieutenant general Duroc; the left wing is in Italy, and commanded by generals Murat and Gouvion; Generals St. Cyr, Berthier, Dumas and Andreyssi, are the chief of the staff for the centre of the army of England.—It is said, that whilst one attack is made by Bonaparte, Soult and Victor, in England, Mortier is to invade Scotland; Lecourbe to take Jersey and Guernsey; and Angereau to *conquer* Ireland. For the latter purpose, upwards of 300 merchantmen and 32 privateers are under requisition and embargo at Bourdeaux.

Sir Eyre Coote is to command the Northern District of Ireland.

Vice Admiral Sir C. Cotton, it was said, would relieve Admiral Cornwallis, on the Brest station, who was to return to port to refit.

Elfi Bey, one of the principal Mameluke chiefs, had arrived in England in the Experiment man of war. He was received with great distinction. He had come to solicit assistance for himself and associates, with the Porte.

A London paper positively asserts it as true, that Jerome Bonaparte, with a large quantity of hard cash, had arrived safe at Corunna!

N. Y. Gaz.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

(No. IV.)

Answer to Martinus Scribleros, *and Remarks concerning the* British Spy.

It was not my intention, when the first short essay, under the signature Fair Play, was published, to have gone further; to have examined, accurately and critically, this extraordinary medley of sentences, if *farrago of trash* is thought too harsh; indeed upon further consideration, I think it an improper term; it ought to be substituted by some other much more indignant. The friends of a man are sometimes his greatest enemies. Whether this be a case of the sort or not, will depend upon the opinion of the following remarks, which have been provoked by the course vulgarity and vituperative pedantry of Martinus Scribleros.

My first essay was written from recollection and the general impressions which were made by a single reading of the letters, as they appeared in the Argus. Seeing that a second edition was about to be published, which might carry the idea, that there was not a man in society who had not fully subscribed to the merit of these letters, or who dared to make the declaration, the few offensive remarks were made, merely to shew, that there was one individual, whose approbation was not given; one individual, who felt, and was disposed to resist, the illiberal, wanton, debasing censures, which were published concerning Virginia, as a government; the Virginians, as a people; and the inhabitants of the lower counties of Potomac, and of the city of Richmond in particular.

Martinus Scribleros, having taken great offence at this, and having also imposed upon the public the toil of reading a number of criticisms upon words and phrases, and having moreover defied, challenged and almost demanded, a further and more accurate criticism, has induced me also to add my mite towards the fame of the British Spy, (such as it is) if the bestowing of fifty cents for one of the pamphlets, can be so construed; but I candidly acknowledge, that my motive is very different, my sole object being to make an accurate examination, *to pluck the wizzard beard of hoary error*, and to expose such parts of it as had tendencies either to mislead the youth, to delude my country, to disturb the peace of individuals or the tranquility of society.

It was very evident to me, before I had finished the first reading of the first letter that the writer was a foe to this state, and to its respectability. His object at the very beginning was to lessen our character, and to hold up a false mirror which was calculated to swell trifles into faults, and faults into unpardonable offences; but supposing that he was a subject of Great Britain, who felt mortification at the loss of so valuable a country, and so many co-subjects, his ill-nature, his hyperboles, and his pedantry, appeared to be pardonable; but now, when it seems to be generally believed that the author is not a subject of Great-Britain, but is a citizen of Virginia, to whom this extraordinary medley (if farrago is too uncourtly) may be imputed, it is impossible to view the whole, to consider the misrepresentations and the unmerited abuse, and at the same time to suppose the Virginians could hold out the calumet of peace, much less would they expose themselves by extolling the production.

Notwithstanding the insurmountable evidence upon this subject, which may be drawn from the letters themselves, they have nevertheless received a degree of applause and public favor, which affords to this severe censurer upon Virginian taste, substantial proofs to support his opinions. This is a point, as far as relates to this particular fact, meaning the taste of those who admire the British Spy, which I will not have the effrontery to dispute or deny. No—with shame and mortification, I acknowledge the fact; and the writer no doubt at this moment enjoys the secret, and perhaps the open and shameless triumph, for having proved, that the false taste and want of literary character of the country, is even more despicable than he had represented it, which may be seen at large in *his* tenth letter, and concerning which I will speak by and bye.

That I may support myself with irresistable strength, that there may be no room left with men of candour, with those who have not committed their own fame too much, and too far, to admit of extrication, as to the writer's enmity to this country, I will introduce to his eye occasionally, some extracts which speak a language, which is extremely intelligible and undeniable, by which means each reader, who has escaped the prevailing epidemic, may, if he please, assail the ear of every listener, with truths, which even the thorough paced Martinus Scriblerus, cannot, durst not deny.

"*You are perhaps surprised at my speaking of the attentions, which would be paid in this country to my rank. You will suppose that I have forgotten where I am: No such thing—I remember well enough, that I am in Virginia, that state which, of all the rest, plumes herself most highly on the democratic spirit of her principles. Her political principles are indeed democratic enough in all conscience. Rights and privileges, as regulated by the constitution of the state, belong in equal degree to all the citizens; and Peter Pindar's remark is perfectly true of the people of this country, that "every blackguard scoundrel is a king." Nevertheless there exists in Virginia a species of social rank, from which no country can, I presume, be entirely free. I mean that kind of rank which arises from the different degrees of wealth, and of intellectual refinement. These must introduce a stile of living, and of conversation, the former of which a poor man cannot attain, while an ignorant one would be incapable of enjoying the latter. It seems to me, that from these causes, wherever they may exist, circles of society, strongly discriminated, must inevitably result. And one of these causes exists in full force in Virginia, for however they may exult of equal liberty in church and state, they have but little to boast on the subject of equal property. Indeed there is no country where property is more unequally distributed than in Virginia. This inequality struck me with peculiar force, in riding through the lower counties of the Potomac. Here and there, a stately aristocratic palace, with all its appurtenances, strikes the view, while all around for many miles no other buildings are to be seen, but the little smoky huts and log cabins of poor, laborious, ignorant tenants, and what is more ridiculous, these tenants, while they approach the great house, cap in hand, with all the fearful trembling submission of the lowest feudal vassals, boast in their court yards with obstreperous exultation that they live in a land of freemen, a land of equal liberty and equal rights. Whether this debasing sense of inferiority, which I have mentioned, is a remnant of their colonial character, or whether it be, that it is natural for poverty and impotence, to look up with veneration to wealth, power and rank, I cannot decide. For my own part, however, I have ascribed it to the latter cause, and I have been in a great degree confirmed in the opinion, by observing the attention which was paid by the most genteel people here, to the son of Lord ——————."* And then follows some very severe censures against Capt. Murray, and some of the inhabitants of Richmond, who received and treated him with civility, which will be noticed in my next.

It is not possible to ascertain exactly the meaning of the writer as to the lower counties of the Potomac. In conversation, it is common to speak of the upper, middle and lower counties, to which I give the following explanation. All the counties above, or on the west side of the Blue-Ridge, belong to the first; all between the Blue-Ridge and the falls of the rivers, to the second; and all below the falls, to the last. If the British Spy had this division in his eye, the lower counties of the Potomac will be London, Fairfax, Prince Wm. Stafford, King George, Westmoreland and Northumberland. It is possible that he intended the observation to embrace the counties in the lower part of the Northern Neck. If so, the remarks will apply to King George, Westmoreland, Northumberland, Richmond and Lancaster. But I shall not insist upon this opinion, because I do not expect that in any part of this commonwealth, the spirit of servility and vassalage can be so disgracefully conspicuous, and I will not infer his meaning beyond that, which is supported by his own words.

Although it may be difficult to determine precisely the meaning of the British Spy, it must be very evident that his observations were intended to relate to King George, Westmoreland and Northumberland. Richmond county is situate on the Rappahannock, and Lancaster partly on the Rappahannock and partly on the Chesapeake, so that these two are excluded from the censure, if regard be paid to the words which were used.

If this picture of humility be true, if the ignorance or the necessities of a few poverty-stricken dependants, either in the lower counties of Potomac, or elsewhere, have subjugated them to such intolerable and shameless tyranny, as this which the British Spy has described, why has he not dragged the culprit to the bar of public indignation? Why has he not by description, or with asterisks, drawn and pourtrayed the character and name of this petty Lordling, so that every one might point the finger of scorn? The British Spy has proved, upon other occasions that he knew very well how to accomplish a purpose of this sort. No, no—this was no part of his design. To disgrace or degrade a few purse-proud Lordlings would not promote his views, because it would not tend to the debasement of the whole people, nor to the degradation of the Virginia character.

So far as the foregoing extracts relates to or is intended to represent the four lower counties of the Potomac, I will make no reply, because I am not sufficiently acquainted with the people and the facts to do so.

This criticism will make its appearance while the Virginia legislature is in session. Each of those counties have two representatives, and are also represented in the senate. If the representatives choose to suffer their constituents to be so much abused and *belittled*, without making a defence, it will prove that they think the British Spy, so far as respects *their* constituents, has been accurate, or that these republican members care very little for the respectability of their constituents or themselves. But so far as relates to the inhabitants of other parts of the state, I can in the plainest language pronounce the whole extract, which so much debases my fellow citizens in general, to be a vile fabrication, which no good man would encourage, and no republican would propagate.

If these letters had never appeared in any other prints except in the columns of the paper where they were first published, they would have been treated by me with the same carelessness, which it is usual to bestow on ingenious newspaper publications. The event is widely different. The letters of the British Spy have become nuisances, and ought to be, not only condemned, but execrated by every Virginian, who loves truth, or pretends to possess republican principles or patriotism, and I know not how the republican printers, as they call themselves, with the cautious and harmless Mr. Pleasants at their head, can justify it to their patrons or to their principles, to have published such foul, false and severe censures, against those very principles, by the propagation of which they obtain their livings.

FAIR PLAY.

(To be continued.)

To the Farmers.

These few years having been remarkably unfortunate to the farmers, with respect to their wheat crops; I conceive it my duty as a member of society, to throw out a few hints, by which I think this great evil of the fly destroying the grain after taken out of the field, may be effectually remedied. First, some farmers have been in the practice of cutting their harvests before they are ripe.—Second, binding the grain into too large sheaves, when wet, or the dew on it.—Third, taking the grain too soon out of the field. By duly attending to these

three propositions, and closely examining a stack of wheat, they will be self-evidently demonstrated: for you will find that those ears of grain on the out side, which receive the air and warmth of the sun, will be entirely clear of insect; and that the more you approach the interior parts of the stack, the more insects you will find, occasioned by there being too much dampness in the grain when put up, which brings on a heat and sweating, make the grain salty, and consequently is the sole cause of the fly proceeding in it. So that if farmers would not cut their grain until fairly ripe, nor tie it up till throughly dry, and then in small sheaves, shock it airy, and let it remain in the field a few days longer than they usually do, the cause of this alarming destruction of our staple grain would be effectually destroyed.

A Pennsylvanian.

November 17th 1803.

WASHINGTON, December 7.

On Monday AARON BURR, Vice-President of the United States, arrived in this City.

The following is a Copy of a Letter received by the SECRETARY of the NAVY from Capt. RODGERS.

United States Frigate New-York, Potomac, Dec. 6, 1803.

SIR,

I have the honor to make you acquanted with the particulars relative to the destruction of the Bashaw of Tripoli's largest cruiser, by referring you to the following extract from my journal:

"On the evening of the 21st of June last owing to some extraordinary movements of the gun boats in the harbour of Tripoli, I was induced to conceive the Bashaw *either* intended to send some cruisers to sea during the night, or that he had received intelligence of some bound in; I therefore, accordingly, made such disposition of the vessels engaged in the blockade as to enable us to intercept either, by stationing the Adams, capt. Campbell, to the westward, the schooner Enterprize, lieut. Hull, to the eastward, and remaining myself with the John Adams abreast of the town, and at half past seven, A. M. on the following day, Tripoli, bearing W. S. W. distance 3 or 4 leagues, observed the Enterprize in the S. S. E. with a signal flying, its signification not distinguishable; made sail and stood towards her; at 8 do. spoke the Enterprze, when Lieutenant Hull informed me that a large ship of the enemy was anchored close in with the beach. At half past 8 A. M. shortened sail and prepared to anchor, with springs on our cable, discovering that the enemy was anchored with springs on his cable in a deep narrow bay, *about* 5 or 6 leagues to the Eastward of the town, and in a situation very advantageous to the defence of their ship. At the same time observed nine gun boats close in with the shore, coming to her assistance, and a vast number of cavalry and armed men on the beach. At 7 minutes before 9 A. M. being in 7 fathoms water, and supposing we were within point blank shot, commenced firing, which the enemy returned, and a constant fire was maintained on both sides for 45 minutes, when the enemy's fire was silenced. At which instant the crew abandoned the ship in the most confused and precipitate manner; such as her boats could not carry, leaping overboard. At this moment being in a quarter less 5 fathoms water and the rocks appearing under our bottom, and in every direction around us, I thought it prudent to wear and lay the ship's head off shore, and in the mean time ordered Lieut. Hull to stand as close in as consisted with safety and amuse the enemy on the beach until our boats could be hoisted out to take possession. At a quarter before 10 A. M. discovering one of the enemy's boats returning to the ship whilst in the act of hoisting ours out, backed and renewed our fire, and in a few minutes after had the satisfaction to see the enemy's colours hauled down at the same time firing both their broad sides, which was accompanied by the ship blowing up with a tremendous explosion which burst the hull to pieces, and forced the main and mizen-masts 105 or 106 feet perpendicularly into the air, with all the yards, shrouds, stays, &c. belonging to them. This ship was polacree, rigged, mounting 22 guns, and the largest cruiser belonging to Tripoli, to appearance a very fine vessel; and from the number of persons we saw abandon her, her crew must have consisted of upwards of 200 men. All the men who returned to the ship, were blown up in her, and I have reason to believe her Capt. was among the number, as well as many lives lost before they abandoned her, as we saw several shot holes through her. Immediately after the ship blew up, I ordered the signal made to chase the gun boats, but was not able to approach them within gun shot, owing to the water being very shoal a great distance seaward of them."

I have the honor to be,
with the utmost respect
Sir, your ob't humble servant,
JOHN RODGERS.

Hon. ROBERT SMITH,
Secretary of the Navy.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, December 5.

The following message, and accompanying papers, were received from the President of the United States,

MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I have the satisfaction to inform you that the act of hostility, mentioned in my message of the 4th of November to have been committed by a cruiser of the Emperor of Morocco on a vessel of the United States, has been disAvowed by the emperor. All differences in consequence thereof have been amicably adjusted, and the treaty of 1786, between this country and that has been recognized and confirmed by the emperor, each party restoring to the other what had been detained or taken. I inclose the emperor's orders given on this occasion.

The conduct of our officers generally, who had a part in these transactions, has merited entire approbation. The temperate and correct course pursued by our consul, Mr. Simpson, the promptitude and energy of commodore Preble, the efficacious co-operation of captains Rogers and Campbell of the returning squadron, the proper decision of captain Bainbridge that the vessel which had committed an open hostility was of right to be detained for enquiry and consideration, and the general zeal of the other officers and men, are honorable facts, which I make known with pleasure. And to these I add, what was indeed transacted in another quarter, the gallant enterprise of captain Rodgers in destroying, on the coast of Tripoli, a Corvette of that power of 22 guns.

I recommend to the consideration of Congress a just indemnification for the interests of the captors of the Mishouda and Mirboha, yielded by them for the public accomodation.

TH: JEFFERSON.

December 5, 1803.

(Translation.)

Praise be given to God alone. May God be propitious to our Master Mahomet and to his family.

(Imperial Seal.)

KNOW all those who shall see this noble writing—all our governors—those encharged with our affairs and captains of our vessels that the American nation are still as they were in peace and friendship with our person exalted by God.

Their vessels are safe both at sea and in port, and so are their merchants, and you are not to disturb the peace between us and them. What has happened with their and our vessels, has ony been an affair among the vessels, but the said nation continues respected as they were with us and under all security and equally so their vessels.

Wherefore we hereby order that all those of our Governors—those encharged with the command of our ports and captains of our vessels who shall see this writing that they act in all respects for the fulfilment of this order, and that they do not diviate therefrom—those who shall contravene it will be punished with a severe punishment.

This order was given on the 21st Chemadi, the second in the year 1218 (9 Oct. 1803,) and at last we are in peace and friendship with the said American nation as our father (to whom God be merciful) was according to the treaty made on the 1st day of Rhamadan, in the year 1200.

The original of the foregoing was translated from Arabic to Spanish by Dr. Manuel De Baccas, and from Spanish to English by

(Signed) JAMES SIMPSON.

Certified at Tangier, 15th Oct. 1803.

(Translation.)

Praise be given to the only God. May God be propitious to our Master Mahomet and his family.

(Imperial Seal.)

Our Servant the governor Ben Abdel Sadak and all officers of our port of Mogadore—May God assist you—Peace with the mercy and blessing of God be with you.

Now know ye, that the almighty having reconciled what had happened with the American nation because of the acts of the vessels, and that we are now as we were before with them in peace and friendship as settled with our father, to whom God be merciful—Take care—Take care that none of you do any thing against them or shew them any disrespect or disregard, for they are as they were in friendship and in peace, and we have increased our regard for them in consequence of the friendship they have manifested to our person which God has exalted.—And we order that you be careful and be diligent in all their concerns, and we order that you do well with their vessels and with their merchants.

Peace be with you all.

24th Chemadi the second 1218.
(11th October, 1803.)

The original of the foregoing was translated from the Arabic to Spanish by Dr. Manuel De Baccas, and from Spanish to English by

(Signed) JAMES SIMPSON.

Certified at Tangier, 17th Oct. 1803.

Referred to Messrs. Eustis, Dennis, Conrad, Gillespie, and Lowndes.

Petitions were presented contesting the election of Samuel D. Purviance.

Referred to the committee of elections.

Mr. John C. Smith, from the committee of claims, reported a bill for the relief of certain officers of government and other citizens who suffered from the acts of insurgents in Pennsylvania.

Read twice, and referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

Mr. Nicholson observed that when the city of Washington was laid out, a considerable portion of ground was surrendered by the proprietors to the commissioners, for the purpose of providing for public walks and gardens, it being considered that when the population of the city should be advanced, they would contribute to the health and convenience of the inhabitants. This ground was at present in a waste state; neither productive of profit or embellishment. By putting it in a state of cultivation, it might contribute to the convenience of the permanent inhabitants, as well as the members of Congress. This might be effected by leasing it for a number of years to one or more persons, on condition of their laying out the rent in its improvement. Mr. Nicholson said he was unwilling to expend any public money on this object; but he believed it might be effected without expence. He therefore moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to take into consideration the present situation of the grounds in the city of Washington, which were appropriated for the purpose of laying out public walks and gardens, and to report such measures to this House, as may tend to carry into effect the original intention of the proprietors, by whom the said lands were granted for purchase.

Agreed to without a division, and referred to Messrs. Nicholson, S. L. Mitchell, Cutler, Anderson, and J. Smith of Virginia.

A message was received from the Senate, advising that they had passed an amendment to the constitution of the United States respecting the election of a President and Vice President, which was read twice and referred to a committee of the whole tomorrow.

Mr. Huger moved the commitment to the same committee of a proposition of amendment to the constitution, by the legislature of New-York, directing the establishment of electoral districts throughout the United States, on the ground of connection between it and the amendment of the Senate.

Mr. Thomas though in favour of electoral districts, was averse to blending in one proposition two distinct amendments.

The question on commitment was lost—Ayes 44—Noes 50.

On the motion of Mr. R. Griswold, the following resolution was taken into consideration:

Resolved, That the Post Master General be directed to prepare and report to this House, a statement of the gross sum received *in each state* for the postage of letters, packets and papers in the years 1801, 1802, and 1803, respectively, together with the sums which have been paid in each year, *and in each state*, for commissions to Post Masters, for carrying the mail, and for all other expences, in relation to the Post Office *in each state respectively*.

Mr. Varnum enquired what was the object of the resolution. If the information it requested were important, he had no objection to calling for it. It appeared to him it could not be had without considerable expence, and the loss of much time.

A short debate then took place on the resolution.

By Mr. R. Griswold it was contended that the information desired was important; that with regard to the expenditures of all public monies it was important that that House and the nation should be acquainted with the details; that there were propositions before the House for applying the surplus proceeds of the post office establishment to the making and repairing of roads, and that it appeared to the first instance to be intended to commence the application to roads near the seat of government; hence the propriety of knowing, before this object was decided on, the amount of revenue drawn from the different states, in order to determine where, if at all, it should be laid out. The information would also be useful, inasmuch as it would exhibit the progress of business in different quarters of the union, indicated by the increased receipts of the post office establishment.

Messrs. *J. Randolph*, and *Dawson* also supported the resolution, on the ground that full information should be laid before Congress and the public of the application of all public monies.

Messrs. *Varnum* and *Gregg* opposed the resolution, on the ground of the great trouble it would impose on the post-master general to comply with it, and the expence that would unavoidably attend it. They acquiesced in the resolution so far as it respected obtaining the expences generally, but objected to that part which required a statement of the receipts and expences in each state. With regard to the propositions before the House for applying the surplus receipts of the department to repairing or making roads, it was very doubtful whether they would receive the approbation of congress. So far, therefore, as this resolution was predicated upon them it was altogether premature.

Mr. Gregg moved to strike out the parts in *Italic*, which required a statement of the receipts and expences in *each state*.

Mr. R. Griswold moved the taking the Yeas and Nays on this motion, which, being taken, were Yeas 19—Nays 96.

The question was then taken by Yeas and Nays on the resolution as originally moved by Mr. R. Griswold—Yeas 108—Nays 10.

Mr. *Rodney* called for the order of the day on his resolution to extinguish the *State Balances*.

Mr. *Early* moved a postponement of the further consideration of the subject to the 1st Monday in January, assigning for reason the unrepresented situation of the state of New-Jersey, a creditor state to a considerable amount.

Mr. *Rodney* replied.

Mr. *Huger* supported the motion of postponement.

Mr. *Rodney* said his solicitude that this business should be considered at an early day arose from his fear that otherwise, it would, as it had been the last session, be deferred till the close of the session, and then, from the interference of other objects, be got rid of. But as gentlemen were anxious that New-Jersey should be represented on that floor previously to a discussion of this business, he would give a pledge of his desire that the decision should be made with fairness, by acquiescing in the postponement.

The question of postponement was then carried—Ayes 82.

Mr. *Van Horne* moved a resolution for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the expediency of granting further time to the proprietors of military land warrants to obtain and locate the same.

Agreed to, and a committee of five appointed.

TUESDAY, Dec. 6, 1803.

Mr. *Elliot* called for the order of the day on the amendment of the Senate to the constitution respecting the election of President and Vice President.

On the question whether the House would resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the amendment,

Mr. *R. Griswold* moved a postponement of the consideration of the amendment till to morrow, on the ground that the House having some time since sent an amendment, embracing the same principle, to the Senate, it became them to act in the first instance upon it.

This motion was opposed by Messrs. Elliot, and Dawson, and lost—Ayes 32.

Mr. *R Griswold* then moved that the committee of the whole should be discharged, from the further consideration of the amendment, on the ground, alledged by him, that it had not passed the Senate by a constitutional majority, contending that such majority was composed, not merely of two thirds of the members present, but of two thirds of the whole body.

This motion was advocated by Messrs. R. Griswold, Lowndes, Thatcher, Dana, Dennis, Huger, and Goddard; and opposed by Messrs. J. Randolph, Eustis, Smilie, Thomas, G. W. Campbell, Rodney, J. Clay, Elliot, and Varnum.

Mr. Huger required the taking of the yeas and nays; at about 4 o'clock the question was accordingly taken,—Yeas 84—Nays 35.

NOTICE.

THE acting executors of George Nicolson, deceased, and his surviving partners, hereby notify the purchasers of lots belonging to the late Rope Walk concern, that their bonds are placed in the hands of our attorney, Charles Copland, who is authorised to receive payment. Their bonds fall due on the 15th of next month, and are to bear interest from their date, if not punctually paid. It is hoped that this will be attended to.

T. NICOLSON, }
A. NICOLSON, } *Acting Ex'ors.*
J. CRINGAN, } *Surviving*
W. ATCHISON, } *Partners.*

Richmond, December 12th, 1803. 1aw3w

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, (living at King William courthouse, Virginia) on Wednesday the 7th inst. a mulatto boy named JACK, about six feet two or three inches high, slender made, and remarkably large feet, between nineteen and twenty years of age; had on when he went away, a short brown coat, a swansdown waistcoat striped red and black, and a pair of corduroy pantaloons. He carried off with him a variety of other clothes, among which was a swansdown waistcoat lined with black flannel. He has a father living at Mr. Benjamin Waller's near Williamsburg, about which place he is now probably lurking. Whoever will deliver the said boy to me, or secure him in any jail so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, with all reasonable charges.

MADISON LIPSCOMB.

King William Courthouse, 1awp3w.
Dec. 13, 1803.

APPLES.

FOR sale, a few barrels of best N. York *Pippins*. Enquire at ROBERT [illegible]'s, near to Mr. Shield's Tavern.

Richmond, Dec. 12th. 1803.

BARTLETT SCALL,

Is opening a General Assortment of

Fancy Goods,

In the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Meuburn, next door to Messrs. Ellis & Allen,

—VIZ.—

Chintzes and Calicoes.	Fashionable Ribbons.
Lace Cloaks and Veils.	Silk and Cotton Trimmings.
Fine Laces & Edgings.	Satin and Luftring Umbrellas.
Luftrings and Satins.	Gloves & Glove Ties.
Silk Muslins.	Moleskin Vest Patterns.
Italian Crapes.	
Feathers and Flowers.	

Plated Ware and Jewellery.

Fine Guns & Pistols.	Gold and Silver Trimmings, new patterns.
Gold & Silver Watches, & Clocks, warranted.	

TEA, &c.

Gunpowder Tea.	perior quality.
Spanish Segars, of a fu-	

N. B.—B. S. offers his services to his friends and the public, to transact VENDUE & COMMISSION BUSINESS. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend on good treatment, as great exertion will be made to give satisfaction.

PRODUCE and GOODS stored and delivered on the shortest notice, by B. S.

Richmond, December 13, 1803.

The Polygraphic Physiognatrace.

J. WOOD,

INFORMS the public, that having procured a most excellent Camera Obscura, constructed on a new principle; and having made considerable improvements in his method of taking Profile Likenesses, he intends to devote the hours from nine until 12 in the morning, and from three until sun set in the afternoon, at his room above Doctor McClurg's Office, for that purpose.

Black Shades, representing the hair and drapery, neatly finished on Vellum Paper, 50 cents. Time of fitting, only one minute.

Profile Sketches in colours and black lead, 1 dollar and 50 cents. Time of fitting, 20 minutes.

Profile Likenesses finished in colours, on Vellum Paper, with a landscape back ground, 3 dollars. Time of fitting, 30 minutes.

Ditto on Ivory, 10 dollars. Two fittings, 20 minutes each time.

N. B. J. WOOD purposes to open a class for instructing gentlemen in the different branches of Drawing, on Wednesday the 14th instant, at 7 in the evening. Terms of teaching four lessons in the week at 3 dollars per month, paid at entrance.

Private instruction in Drawing and Geography, at the usual prices.

Richmond, December 12, 1803. 4w.

Mrs. BLAGROVE,

WHO has had some experience in the instruction of young ladies, on the PIANA FORTE, having been solicited by her friends to reside in this city, wishes to acquaint those and others inclined to favor her proposals, that she has arrived and is now ready to receive pupils at her house on the Cross-street leading from the market to the river, and next door to Mr. Robert Mitchell's. Mrs. B. trusts that her mode of teaching (having adopted that of her father Mr. Pelham) will be approved of.

Richmond, Dec. 13, 1803. 3t

P. S. Mrs. Blagrove will be prepared in a short time to accommodate a few young misses as boarders, to be instructed in Music, Reading, Writing, and plain work.

IRISH LINENS.

A good assortment of 7-8ths and 4-4ths wide

Irish Linens,

IN boxes of 25 to 34 pieces, purchased in Dublin in July, and imported by the ship Mercury, from Liverpool, for sale by

JOHN HENRY.

Richmond, 10th November, 1803.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool

A General Assortment of

Fall and Winter

GOODS,

Which they are now selling off at their usual low prices, for cash or country produce.

Richmond, September 12, 1803. *tf.*

In the case of *THOMAS HOOPER*, late a BANKRUPT.

THE Commissioners under a commission of Bankruptcy, awarded and issued forth against the said Thomas Hooper, of the city of Richmond, in the state of Virginia, merchant, intend to meet on the 29th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Rising Sun Tavern, in the said city of Richmond, in order to make a dividend of the estate and effects of the said bankrupt; when, and where the creditors, who have not already proved their debts, are to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of the said dividend.

RICHARD DENNY.
CHARLES SPENCER. } Assignees.

Richmond, Oct. 25, 1803.

JOHN LESSLIE,

Has just received from London and Bristol,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Cut Glass,

In Table Setts, &c. &c. and an ample supply of

COPPER,

Raised Bottoms and Sheets—which, with his usual ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Will be sold low for Cash, Country Produce, or Acceptances payable here at 60 or 90 days.

Richmond, Oct. 7, 1803.

---

30 Dollars Reward.

Ran away on Monday the 20th June last, a Negro Girl, called

SALLY,

LATELY the property of Mr. William Robertson, of Manchester. She is a tall, spare, black Girl, about twenty years old, stoops much, has very short knotty hair, which she attempts to make longer by platting; her nose turns up and is very thick at the end. Davy and Peter Norton, in Richmond or Manchester, are her uncles, by whom it is probable she is harbored.—She is a good semstress.

I will give the above reward to any person who will secure her in Jail so that I get her again.

JOHN GILLIAM.

Prince George, near Petersburg, July 15, 1803.

Samuel Shelton & Co.

Having provided themselves with a convenient Lumber House, near the Basin, will keep a constant supply of

Fresh Flour

FOR SALE.

THEY will also receive PRODUCE on STORAGE, and transact business on COMMISSION

Richmond, November 18, 1803.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, for the Richmond District, October 1st, 1803.

BETWEEN

Charles James Macmurdo and George Fisher, Plaintiffs,

AND

Moses Austin and Bartlett Still, Defendants.

THE defendant Moses Austin, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country: on the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

Peter Tinsley, c. c.

Charlotte Court, 6th June, 1803.

John Dennis, *Plaintiff*,
AGAINST
Blow & Burkesdale, *Defendants*, } *In Chancery.*

THE defendant Burkesdale not having entered his appearance according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this state: On the motion of the plaintiff by his attorney, it is ordered that he appear here on the first day of November court next, and answer the plaintiff's bill, that a copy of this order be inserted in one of the Virginia Gazettes for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the courthouse of the said county.

A Copy—Teste,

Thomas Read, Clerk.

NOTICE.

To the Assignees of *Isaac McPherson, Anthony & Pleasants, Edward Hyde, Joseph Anthony, Edward Broaddus, Daniel Morgan, Julius Crump, Thomas E. Pleasants* and *Mansfield Watkins.*

YOU are hereby required to attend the commissioners named and authorised in and by the commissions of bankrupteies awarded and issued and now in prosecution against the said Isaac McPherson, Anthony & Pleasants, Edward Hyde, Joseph Anthony, Edward Broaddus, Daniel Morgan, Julius Crump, Thomas E. Pleasants, and Mansfield Watkins, on the 12th day of January, 1804, at their office in the city of Richmond, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to shew cause why notice has not been given by you for making a dividend of the estates and effects of the said bankrupts according to the act of the congress of the United States in that case made and provided, which if you fail of doing, a meeting will be forthwith appointed, by the commissioners in the said commissions named and authorised, for you to produce your receipts and payments touching the same, and to make a dividend of such part of the said estates and effects as shall appear to be remaining in your hands

By order of the Commissioners,

Ro: Brooke, s. c.

Commissioners' Office, Richmond, November 16th, 1803.

FRANCIS FOLLET,

From New-York,

HAS JUST RECEIVED A CONSIGNMENT OF A FEW BALES OF

DRY GOODS

Consisting of

Superfine Broad Cloths, Casimeres, and German Ticklenburghs;

WHICH will be sold by the Bale or Piece, at a price worthy the attention of those who wish to purchase, for ready pay.

HE HAS

As formerly advertised,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

JEWELLERY;

SILVER, PLATED, JAPANNED, & CUTLERY WARE—GOLD & SILVER WATCHES, &c.

ALL of which being laid in on the best terms, can and will be sold as low as in any market in the United States.

Richmond, Nov. 26, 1803.

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS FOR SALE,

VERY LOW INDEED,

FOURTH proof French Brandy, by the pipe.
Second proof Holland Gin, by the pipe.
Best Green Coffee, by the hhd.
New-England Rum, by the hhd.
Sherry Wine, (best quality) by the quarter Cask.
Window Glass, by the box, different sizes.
Cotton Cards, assorted numbers, by the box

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

PATENT BALANCES.

E. W. ROOTES.

November 30th, 1803.

FOR SALE,

My LOT and HOUSES,

IN York Town, on the main street, and convenient to the Church and Courthouse. The buildings are, a brick dwelling house with three rooms and a passage and convenient closets below, and three rooms and a passage above stairs, and a good cellar, a kitchen, wash house, and other out houses. This would make one of the best stands in York for a merchant or a tavern keeper. For terms apply to Mr Robert Gibbons in York, or the subscriber in Richmond.

John Moss.

September 22, 1803. tf

NOTICE.

In the case of EPHRAIM MACQUILLIN, a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy founded upon the act of the congress of the U. States passed on the 4th day of April 1800, entitled "an act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," has been awarded and issued against *Ephraim Macquillin*, merchant, of the city of Richmond, and he having been declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Thursday the 24th day of this month, on Saturday the 10th, and on Saturday the 31st days of December next, at the commissioners' office in the city of Richmond, at ten o'clock of the forenoon of each day, and make a full disclosure and discovery of his estate and effects: When and where the creditors are to come forward prepared to prove their debts; and at the second sitting to choose assignees of the said bankrupt's estate and effects; and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination; and the creditors are to assent to, or dissent from, the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the same but to him the commissioners shall appoint.

RO: BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Commissioners' Office, Richmond, November 19th, 1803.

ROBERT GAMBLE & SON,

Are receiving by the ship *Fame*, and other arrivals from Europe, a general assortment of

Merchandize,

SUITABLE to the season, which they are disposed to sell on moderate terms, for Cash, Country Produce, or, to *punctual customers*, on the usual credit.

Having a large and convenient WARE-HOUSE calculated to store FLOUR, &c. those who may confide Country Produce, &c. to *their* care, are assured, that their endeavours will be used to give general satisfaction, and their charge for storage, &c. will be reasonable.

Richmond, 27th October, 1803.

WILLIAM McCAY,

CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER,

Main-street—Richmond,

TAKES this method to inform the Public, that he has just received by a late arrival from Europe, a large and general assortment of GOLD and SILVER

WATCHES,

among which are elegant repeating Watches; Ladies' Gold ditto.—Also, an elegant assortment of Seals, Keys, Chains, Watch Makers' Tools and Materials, &c.—He has likewise a few good CLOCKS for sale—All of which he offers to dispose of on as reasonable terms, for cash, as they can be purchased in any part of the United States.

He returns his sincere thanks to his friends for the liberal encouragement he has met with since his residence in this city.

☞ CLOCKS and WATCHES repaired on the shortest notice.

Richmond, November 5th, 1803.

A Valuable Tract of Land FOR SALE.

Will be Sold at Public Auction, before the Eagle Tavern, on Wednesday, 14th Dec. next, (if not previously disposed of)

THAT valuable estate in the county of Chesterfield, late the property of Archibald Cary, Esq. deceased, and known by the name of

AMPTHILL.

This property being well known, it is unnecessary to describe it particularly.

For further information respecting the land, and for terms of sale, apply to

Thomas Taylor, v. m.

Richmond, Nov. 2, 1803. epids

TO RENT,

THE middle tenement in the large four story Brick house nearly opposite the Post-Office, which was last occupied by Edmund W. Rootes—For terms apply to BEN. JAMES HARRIS, *or* THOMAS HARRIS.

Richmond, October 7, 1803.

Tobacco Land

FOR SALE.

IN Amherst county, on Horsley's Creek, 529 acres of rich Tobacco Land, formerly the property of Mr. Daniel Warwick, and known by the name of WINCANTON. This land has the advantage of laying on the main road, leading from Amherst Court-House to Waugh's Ferry, on James River, is a valuable stand for a Country Store, with a framed house for that purpose, entirely new, and sufficiently large, having two rooms below and two above stairs, with a good brick chimney, and well under-pinned with brick, also a lumber house sixteen feet square, with a cellar of its full size walled up with stone. There is also a Taylor's and Saddler's shop, and other out houses; likewise a tolerable good dwelling house with three rooms below, and two above stairs; a kitchen, dairy, and other out houses within a mile of the store, suitable for a private family. On this tract of land there is about seventy five acres cleared; all of which is fresh and in good order for cultivation. It has also the advantage of being only seven miles from Bethel, where there is an inspection of Tobacco, and within eighteen miles of Lynchburg.

As it is presumed no person will be inclined to purchase the above without viewing the premises, they will be shewn by Messrs. Taliaferro & Loving, who live within a few miles of Wincanton, and fully empowered to make a sale; and the terms of payment may be known from them; as also on application to

Gilliat & Kirby.

Richmond, September 8th, 1803. tf

ROBERT JOHNSTON,

Has received from *London* and *Liverpool*, a well selected assortment of

FALL & FASHIONABLE

GOODS,

Which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

He has on hand a few elegant

LOOKING GLASSES,

Jo burnished Gold Frames;

THERMOMETERS, &c. &c.

R. J. has rented a commodious Lumber-House, near the Basin, where he will receive Produce on Storage or Commission. Persons inclined to intrust their property to his care, may depend on the strictest attention to their interest.

Richmond, October 15. oawtf.

FOR SALE,

A FULL-BRED

FILLY,

OF 4 years old, got by Bedford, (bred by John Taylor, esq. of Mount-Airy) and this season put to Stirling. She is supposed to be in foal. Her pedigree and terms may be seen and made known by applying to JOHN TAYLOR, near the Courthouse, Richmond.

October 13th, 1803. oawtD24.

L. PECK & Co.

HAVE for sale, a few casks of first rate Gothen CHEESES, and two or three patent COTTON MACHINES, calculated to work by hand, by draft, or by water. They also offer to contract for the delivering here from 50 to 100 likely MULES, for the next season, as they have done the last two seasons. Apply to Lunan Bishop, at the late office of the Recorder on Market Square.

Richmond, December 5th, 1803. 12awtf.

A few copies of

HENING's JUSTICE,

For sale at this Office.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond District, September 14, 1803.

BETWEEN

William Fenwick, surviving partner of Heathcote & Fenwick Plaintiff,

AND

Francis Rice, Francis Nalle, George Rice, Burke Rice, William Rice, Elizabeth Rice, Rose Rice and Mary Rice, Frances Rice, Joseph Slaughter, and ——————, late sheriff of Culpeper county Defendants.

THE defendants George Rice, Burke Rice, William Rice, Elizabeth Rice, Rose Rice and Mary Rice, and Frances Rice, Joseph Slaughter, and Joseph Strother, late Sheriff of Culpeper county, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *it is ordered* that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Humanity Hall Grammar School,

WILL be continued by the subscriber, for the ensuing term, in which youth will be instructed in the Greek, Latin and English Languages; *Geography*, the *Elements* of *Geometry*, with practical Surveying. Also, *Writing* and *Arithmetic*, Vulgar, Decimal and Analytical. The price of board, tuition, washing and fuel, will be eighty dollars for the term, paid quarterly in advance, to commence on the 15th of January next, and expire the 20th of December. Particular attention will be paid to the morals, deportment and cleanliness of the youth; and bedding will be furnished such as chuse at six dollars extra.

Thomas Nelson.

Forks of Hanover, Nov. 27th, 1803.

Music, French and Drawing.

MR. & MRS. CORNILLON,

WHO intend making their residence in this city, propose to open an Academy for teaching the Piano Forte, by Mrs. Cornillon, accompanied by the voice or otherwise; the French Language, in its purity, by mr. Cornillon; as also Drawing and Pencilling on China, to a superior degree of perfection, by a French Lady, that may be expected on shortly.—Sensible of the advantages to be derived in acquiring the French Language by a residence in a French family, they would wish to accommodate as many pupils in their house as may be convenient, as soon as their furniture arrives. In the mean time they have procured a comfortable room at the Hay-Market, and an Instrument, where Mrs Cornillon will give lessons to such as think proper to call on her, or will attend those who prefer taking lessons at home.—Their terms shall be as reasonable as any in this city. They would not presume thus to offer their services had they not it in their power to give entire satisfaction as to their moral character and habits in life, and that Mrs. Cornillon has had her acquirements from the best masters in Paris.

Liberal wages will be given for a good Cook, a Waiter and a Nurse.

N. B. Mr. Cornillon will give lessons on the German Flute and Violincello.

City of Richmond, Hay-Market, December 1st, 1803.

IT is earnestly requested, that if any person or persons have claims against the estate of ANDERSON PEERS, dec. that they would bring them forward immediately, that provision may be made for payment, as I am determined to close my administration as speedy as possible.

JUDITH PEERS, Executrix.

Goochland, Nov. 24th, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I shall proceed to fell on the 28th day of December next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the house where Col. Heath J. Miller lives, all the

Perishable Property

belonging to the above estate.—And at the same time and place will be sold and hired, several NEGROES. The terms of sale and hire will be made known that day.

JUDITH PEERS, Executrix.

N. B. The well known TAVERN where colonel Heath J. Miller now lives, will be rented on that day to the highest bidder, under certain restrictions, which will be made known that day, and possession given immediately. J. P.

NOTICE.

HALF a dozen GIRLS, between the ages of 8 and 12 years, may be accommodated the ensuing year in a genteel family, residing in the upper end of Hanover, for the purpose of instruction. The situation is elevated and healthy, and distant from Richmond about two and thirty miles. The Girls will be taught the English and French Languages grammatically, History, Geography, Arithmetic and plain Needle Work. The charge per annum, exclusive of the French, will be 30l. paid quarterly in advance, the pupils finding their own bedding. For the French, an additional fee of 3l. will be required. Further particulars may be known on application to the printer hereof.

WILL BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, on the 23d of December 1803,

A TRACT OF LAND,

CONTAINING between 1400 or 1500 acres, in the county of Amelia, about 5 miles from the courthouse, late the property of Joseph Osborne, dec. The land is well adapted to the culture of tobacco, wheat, corn, &c. The improvements are pretty good, with excellent water. Three annual payments will be allowed the purchaser.

Also, between 14 and 20 likely Virginia born SLAVES, consisting of Men, Women, Boys & Girls. Twelve months credit will be allowed for them.—The remainder of the Stock, Corn, &c. will be sold likewise. Bond with approved security will be required. Likewise, all who have claims against said estate, are requested to bring them forward properly authenticated, and those indebted, to make immediate payment, as no further indulgence will be given.

Robert Marshall,
Abraham Marshall, } Ex'ors.

Amelia county, 29th Nov. 1803.